Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2008-17

Trifloxystrobin

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Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA), under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act* (PCPA), has concluded that the addition of a new use to the label of Flint 50WG Fungicide, containing technical grade trifloxystrobin, for the control of Eastern filbert blight on hazelnuts (filberts) is acceptable. The specific use that was approved in Canada is detailed on the Flint 50WG Fungicide label (PCPA Registration Number 27529).

The evaluation of this trifloxystrobin application indicated that the end-use product has merit and value and that the human health and environmental risks associated with the new use are acceptable. Details regarding the registration can be found in the corresponding Evaluation Report that is available on the PMRA website, under Public Registry, Product Information, Current Applications.[1]

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not pose an unacceptable health risk. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Currently, MRLs are legally established under the Food and Drug Regulations (FDR) after consultation through the *Canada Gazette*. Amendments to the *Food and Drugs Act* (FDA) via Bill C-28, anticipated to come into force in 2008, will allow pesticide MRLs to be legally established under the PCPA without having to adopt MRLs by regulation under the FDA. This will result in a more efficient means of establishing, revising and revoking pesticide MRLs.

There are no Canadian MRLs established for trifloxystrobin; however, 58 MRLs were proposed in Proposed Maximum Residue Limit document PMRL2006-01, *Transitioning the Legal Establishment of Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) for Pesticides from the Food and Drugs Act to the Pest Control Products Act: Consultation on Proposed MRLs*, for trifloxystrobin on certain fruits, vegetables, cereals and livestock commodities, including an MRL of 0.04 ppm on almonds. This document proposes MRLs for commodities to complete the tree nut crop group (See Appendix I).

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for trifloxystrobin is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps). This action is being taken in advance of Bill C-28 coming into force to allow the MRLs to be legally established as soon as possible after the FDA is amended.

The proposed MRLs for trifloxystrobin in Canada in or on food are as follows.

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[1] The relevant report can be accessed by selecting the Programs and Special Actions/Minor Use/Historical tab and opening the Evaluation Report found under Application Number 2008-0030.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Trifloxystrobin

Common Chemical Name	Chemical Name of Substance	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodities
Trifloxystrobin	methyl (α,*E*)-α-(methoxyimino)-2-[[[(*E*)-[1-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl] ethylidene]amino]oxy]methyl]benzene acetate, including the metabolite (α,*E*)-α-(methoxyimino)-2-[[[(*E*)-[1-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethylidene] amino]oxy]methyl]benzene acetic acid, expressed as trifloxystrobin	0.04	Beechnuts, black walnuts, Brazil nuts, butternuts, cashew nuts, chestnuts, chinquapins, English walnuts, filberts, hickory nuts, macadamia nuts, pecans, pistachios, walnuts (other than those listed in this item)

A complete list of all MRLs established in Canada can be found in Table II, Division 15 of the FDR. Once the amendments to the FDA via Bill C-28 are in force, the list of legally established Canadian MRLs will be available on the PMRA's MRL webpage, which will be updated to include the MRLs listed in this document.

International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the field crop trials used to generate residue chemistry data. As per Table 2, the proposed MRL for tree nut commodities in Canada is the same as the corresponding tolerance established in the United States (listed in 40 CFR Part 180 by pesticide) but differs from the Codex[2] MRL (Codex MRLs searchable by pesticide or commodity).

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRL, American Tolerance and Codex MRL

Food Commodities	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Beechnuts, black walnuts, Brazil nuts, butternuts, cashew nuts, chestnuts, chinquapins, English walnuts, filberts, hickory nuts, macadamia nuts, pecans, pistachios, walnuts (other than those listed in this item)	0.04	0.04*	0.02**

* Tolerance is established for "Nut, tree, group 14".

** MRL is established for "Tree nuts".

[2] Codex is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for trifloxystrobin up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs for trifloxystrobin and posting an Established Maximum Residue Limit (EMRL) document on the PMRA's website once the amendments to the FDA are in force.

Appendix I

Crop Groups: Numbers and Definitions

Crop Group Number	Name of the Crop Group	Food Commodities Included in the Crop Group
14	Tree nuts	Almonds Beechnuts Black walnuts Brazil nuts Butternuts Cashews Chestnuts Chinquapins English walnuts Filberts Hickory nuts Macadamia nuts Pecans Pistachios Walnuts (other than those listed in this item)